

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

Advance in our Terms of Subscription.

The advance in the price of printing paper, which has increased nearly one hundred per cent. within the past month, compels us to make additions to the subscription price of our Journal from this date, which will be as follows, per annum:

Daily in the city	\$10 00
Do by mail	10 00
Country (half and tri-weekly)	2 00
Weekly in the city	2 00
Do, singly	2 00

We hope these enhanced rates will be only temporary. Just as soon as paper falls to its old prices, we shall return to our old terms of subscription. The advance in the price of the various editions of the Journal do not bear any proportion to the increased price of all articles entering into the publication of a newspaper, individual advances are small matters to each individual subscriber, but without enforcing them we should be doing a losing business. If, indeed, total ruin, we will not allow our economically interested subscribers to do so.

THEIR INTERESTS.—The Paris correspond-

ent of the New York Tribune, in its issue of the 27th inst., contains a long article, understood to be from an authoritative source, in justification of the proposition for mediation in American affairs of the French Minister, M. Drouin de Lhuys. The article admits that the proposition intended that during the armistice the blockaded ports were to be open, and also explains why the Minister intended a "penetration of the forces," and by the statement that neither army had gained any ground. He intended to convey the idea that Washington is today more threatened than Richmond, and that New Orleans the Union forces have conquered the streets and houses—nothing more. The article, however, terminates with an expression which sounds strange in the columns of a newspaper sympathizing like the Constitution, and is in proof positive that the article proceeds from a pen which the Editors could not control. It says that, under the armistice, France would have lent all her aid toward a reconstruction of the Union, and in case it was found that a separation was inevitable, she would have then taken the part of the seceding States.

From this and other evidences, and especially from the reported private remarks of the Emperor, the correspondent believes that the Emperor's action in offering an armistice was purely friendly, and that it did not conceal any hostile intentions, that he still desires and would prefer the Union to remain united, and that under the armistice his first recommendation would have been a reconciliation and reunion, and that his motives for offering an armistice were:

1. To show his suffering people that he was doing all he could toward relieving their sufferings.
2. Because he believed from the success of the Unionist party, and the location of the two armies, that there would be a chance for an armistice; and 3. Because he would like to have the honor not only of arresting the war, but of averting the horrors possibly attendant upon the coming spring emancipation.

Nevertheless, the correspondent admits that the majority of intelligent Frenchmen view the Emperor's act in directly an opposite light.

Governor Morehead has left London and taken up his residence in Paris. From the latter city he fulminates thus:

If, under any circumstances, Kentucky ever returns to the Union, I will assure her, as I will the entire South, that I will fight till the last man is killed, for her independence.

Charles says he'll assure Kentucky if she ever returns to the Union, but this, pretending to think he has an authority in Southern Confederacy. He's a "big bug" with a good deal of him to him. It is quite ludicrous to see him in a European city, with a good three thousand miles of Atlantic Ocean between him and him, bidding his dear South fight "till her last man is killed," and warning her, "that, if she does, he will never stop to her again." We suppose, knowing Charles as we do, that, if the fight till her "last man" is killed, he will then talk to her women.

General Banks's movements.—The expedition organized and commanded by Major General Banks has departed from Fort Monroe, and the public do not know whether it is going. Speculation and guessing take a wide range, beginning with Texas, and taking in Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, North Carolina, James River, York River, and the Rappahannock. If there is any doubt about it, it is among the rebels, and they are sure that they must be sorely perplexed. The secret has been better kept than any other of the war. Therefore there has been rivalry among the New York papers as to which one should find out and publish first the destination of the various expeditions sent toward the South.

The rivalry exists still, but the caution and prudence of the Government authorities have made it harmless in this case.

We learn from reliable sources in the Southern border counties of Kentucky that the Confederates have been cleared that region of guerrillas. We have already stated that at a point back of Caseyville last week he encountered a considerable force of these freebooters, and whipped them badly, capturing arms, horses, and other equipments in considerable numbers, and thirty-five or forty prisoners, driving the rebels back to their homes.

New Albany Ledger says that Col. Foster is rigidly enforcing Gen. Buell's order for the arrest of all active sympathizers as prisoners of war. In Davison, Henderson, McClellan, and the adjoining counties, order has been pretty fully restored, and no further trouble is anticipated.

The Boston Post, one of the great conservative organs of New England, concluded its editorial on the subject of the Southern Most appropriate sentiment: "May the loving and joyful ministrations of this day do something to debase the evil spirit that holds possession of rebellion at the South, and which ministers to rebellion at the North, and re-ignite this great people on the Washington basis of fidelity to the great ideas of loyal self-government and a common nationality."

The people of Louisville were thrown into a great excitement by the news that the late President Gen. Lee was in Washington arranging for a thirty days' armistice.

It is a fact that the late President Gen. Lee was in Washington arranging for a thirty days' armistice.

We never had an intimation of such a report till we saw the paragraph above. So we guess the excitement in our city can't have been very tremendous.

The N. Y. Post frankly admits that the ultimate object of the radicals is the destruction of the negro race on this continent. It means that the slaveholders have thus far preserved the blacks from decline, while abolitionism would have taken them to pieces, and sent them Westward to decay and extinction like the Indians! That is the true explanation of radical philanthropy on record.

What is the meaning of all these rumors and reports of overtures for an armistice, for a general amnesty to rebels, for a return to peace, which come up from the South in these days?—N. Y. Evening Post.

We guess they mean about the same as all the rest of the thousand "airy nothings" set afloat by fools, idlers, sensation-mongers, hiring newsmongers, and demagogues in the streets.

The difference between an abolitionist and a pig is that the one's ink is in his head and the other's in his tail. Between an abolitionist and a pig, that difference doesn't exist.

Only cold weather answers for hog-slaying, but all weathers, alas, will do for man-slaying.

The Cincinnati Gazette, referring to

some remarks of our construction of the

Household, assumes in excluding

certain newspapers from the United States

mail, insists upon the lawfulness of the general

authority exercised in the case. The Gazette says:

Without considering the justice or injustice

of the cases that have arisen, it is

the duty of the President, as Commander-in-Chief

of the army and navy, and as the

fourth and fifth articles of the Constitution

require, to see that the laws of the land

are faithfully executed. If not, the military authorities

have no right to suppress the Louisville Courier.

We emphatically answer the Gazette's in-

terference in the negative. The President

as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and

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actual operations. Such are obviously the

bounds of the President's military authority.

If he is in his military jurisdiction

lawfully suppresses a newspaper, he is not

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dent, but in his capacity as Commander-in-

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after the battle of Ball's Bluff, the fol-

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Major General Porter, Cavalry, Command-

ing Sixth Corps.

I ask you, for my sake, that of the country,

and of the Army of the Potomac, that you

will all my friends and well-wishers, and

the most cordial cooperation to General Pope

in all the operations now going on. The

fourth and fifth articles of the Constitution

require, to see that the laws of the land

are faithfully executed. If not, the military authorities

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use Fine Stone and Colored Lithographs

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. **50**
/ postage to all parts of the Union. **50**

with upwards of one hundred

[illegible][illegible]

about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches tall, dark complexion, erect, light blue eyes, black hair, and mustache, slim, wears high top shoes on the left foot and a light blue shirt, a v-neck red and white striped undershirt, and a pair of blue trousers. He is a native of the State of Tennessee, and is now a freeholder, property, and pay will be dealt with in the law require.

W. K. THOMAS, J. G.

NOTICE.

On the 4th day of June, 1904, a negro man, called BURNETT, was committed in the jail of this jail and he is now in the jail. He is 31 years of age, black color, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches tall, 140 pounds, heavy set, dark complexion, black hair, and mustache, wears high top shoes on the left foot and a light blue shirt, a v-neck red and white striped undershirt, and a pair of blue trousers. He is a native of the State of Tennessee, and is now a freeholder, property, and pay will be dealt with in the law require.

W. K. THOMAS, J. G.

NOTICE.

On the 13th day of June, 1904, a negro man, called

small white dog, was permitted to this-
satisfactory jail and was released after
20 years of age, light brown skin, 6 feet
tall, 150 pounds, black hair, black eyes,
dark brown hair parted, came in the back of
hand, short legs and long body and was
and was a handsome man. He is a multi-
ple belongs to Wm. H. Allen, of Tupper-
can move forward, pay property, and
will be dealt with as the case comes on.

W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.
THE 7TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1902, A
man, calling himself "STICKS," was con-
victed to the Bullitt county jail on a runaway
charge. He about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10
inches high, weighing 150 pounds, smooth
skin, black hair, black eyes, black hair
parted (came in the back). Says he
wears White, of Allen, of Tupper-
can move forward, pay property, and
or he will be dealt with as the case
comes on.

B. F. TROUTMAN, J. J. C.

NOTICE.
THE 10TH DAY OF 1902, A horse was

[illegible]

justice, jail or a runaway slave. He is to
 have the pleasure of seeing the man who
 ch him, watching him die the delicate form, and
 the man who is to be the man who is to be the
 of wanton lust; rather, delicate figure
 of the man who is to be the man who is to be
 can come forward, prove property, and pay
 will be dealt with as the law requires.
 W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.
 On the 18th day of June, 1902, a negro boy
 named in month 1902, was committed to the
 man known as John a runaway slave. He is
 at this time, years of age, and is a very
 all, but he is a very good natured, smooth
 forehead, well made, and intelligent looking
 man, who has been in the hands of the
 of the man who is to be the man who is to be
 of the man who is to be the man who is to be
 can come forward, prove property, and pay
 will be dealt with as the law requires.
 W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.
 On the 25th day of June, 1902, a negro boy
 named himself John a runaway slave. He is
 at this time, years of age, and is a very
 of the man who is to be the man who is to be
 of the man who is to be the man who is to be
 can come forward, prove property, and pay
 will be dealt with as the law requires.
 W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

white, 19 1/2, 5' 8", full face, smooth skin, dark eyes, dark hair, 100 lbs., 34 years old and a liver on the nose and tip of foot covered with a very light brown. Says he belongs to 11 Maxwell, or near Essex, a male of Essex can be found, prove property, and pay his debts. He will be dealt with by the court.
W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.
On the 6th day of July, 1888, a negro man, calling himself RILEY, was committed to the Essex Prison cell on a runaway charge. He is about 25 years of age, 5' 8", 160 lbs., 34 years old, high, weighing 170 lbs., very thin-boned and dark complexion, with a very light brown skin, a liver on the nose and tip of foot covered with a very light brown. Says he belongs to 11 Maxwell, or near Essex, a male of Essex can be found, prove property, and pay his debts. He will be dealt with by the court.
W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

NOTICE.
On the 22nd day of July, 1888, a negro man, called BRUCE HUGHES, was committed to the Jefferson Prison cell on a runaway charge. He is about 25 years of age, 5' 8", 160 lbs., 34 years old, high, weighing 170 lbs., very thin-boned and dark complexion, with a very light brown skin, a liver on the nose and tip of foot covered with a very light brown. Says he belongs to 11 Maxwell, or near Essex, a male of Essex can be found, prove property, and pay his debts. He will be dealt with by the court.
W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.

[illegible]

NOTICE.
On the 14th day of August, 1912, a negro boy, calling himself BIRN, was committed to the custody of the sheriff and paid for his detention \$10.00. He is about 17 years of age, a bright intelligent, short and stocky, weighing 125 lbs., with a high forehead, hazel, somewhat keen, no beard and has a very dark complexion. He is wearing a blue shirt and blue trousers.
He says he belongs to Joseph Palmer, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that he has been told that he can come forward, prove property, and receive his money, or he will be dealt with on the law for perjury.
W. K. THOMAS, J. J. G. C.

NOTICE.
On the 17th day of August, 1912, a negro man calling himself BIRN, was committed to the custody of the sheriff and paid for his detention \$10.00. He is about 52 years of age, black color, 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 160 lbs., has a high forehead, hazel eyes, small round full face, trim and well made, intelligent. Says he belongs to Edmund Elliot, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that he has been told that he can come forward, prove property, and receive his money, or he will be dealt with on the law for perjury.
W. K. THOMAS, J. J. G. C.

NOTICE.
On the 17th day of May, 1925, a negro male, called "Blondie" WILLIAM L. PITZPATRICK, was committed to the State county jail as a runaway or vagrant. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighs 165 lbs., weighs 140 pounds, heavy white hair and reddish brown eyes. He is a native of Kentucky, on half acre of property, he was hired as the unprincipled hoodlum of the State county jail.

of Madison is met, STATE OF ALABAMA,
 the case now pending, more property, and pay
 or he will no doubt with the law require.
 W. K. THOMAS, J. J. C.
NOTICE.
 and after this date the undersigned, proprie-
 of the House (House of Representatives), will pay for
 zero paid by them to any other party than the
 on the within order of the order except
 the parties signing are personally known to
 satisfactory reference given.
 GLOVER & CO.,
 134 West
 the, June 11, 1868.

